

## THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

## MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lee Camp Hall.  
Cerean Convent, Eagle Hall.  
Martha Washington Lodge, K. U. and L. of H., 333 North Fifth street.  
Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druid Hall.  
Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, Elletts Hall.  
Richmond Lodge, Golden Shore, Elletts Hall.  
Company B, First regiment, armory.  
Elba Beneficial and Social Society, Central Hall.

The solidarity in which Mr. Gladstone has heretofore held his rugged regime of a majority on the Home Rule bill, which has excited so much admiration for the Grand Old Man, bids fair to be broken at last. The Irish leaders have impatience at the number of amendments to the measure which Mr. Gladstone has accepted, and which has been carried so far as to lead to Mr. Sexton's resignation. All this bodes no good to the bill, and there is not much hope that it will finally pass. The great trouble is that Mr. Gladstone wants Home Rule for Ireland in the union, while his Irish followers look upon the bill only as a step towards complete independence of Ireland. This difference between the great leader and his followers is the rock upon which the hopes of the Home Rulers will, in all likelihood, be wrecked.

Our street cars are now allowed to run only at the rate of six miles an hour, and it is proposed to permit them to increase this speed to ten miles an hour. If an ordinance to that effect is ever passed, the drivers of wagons, carts and other vehicles will be compelled to recognize the right of way of the cars much more fully than at present. It is no uncommon occurrence for cars to be delayed several minutes by drivers lazily driving along the tracks and turning aside whenever they see fit. On a six mile an hour schedule the time thus lost can generally be made up; but it will be very different on a ten mile an hour run. Then laws compelling drivers to yield the right of way will have to be rigidly enforced.

The New York Tribune calls the dead and wounded sufferers of the Washington disaster, "the victims of Holmanism." The Tribune should remember, in making its very far fetched assault on Judge Holman, that with all his economy he was unable to prevent the billion-dollar Congress from looting the Treasury and bringing the finances of the country to such an unsatisfactory and unsettled condition that appropriations for all purposes were obliged to be cut down to the lowest possible notch.

The Mobile Register announces the report that the managers of the iron furnaces in North Alabama have made arrangements for the shipment of the iron to St. Louis by water, which is made possible by the improvement of the Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river. Very low rates have been secured, which, it is expected, will prove more than an offset to the increased freight rates recently imposed on the product of the Southern furnaces by certain Northern and Western railroads.

One thing that the fiat money men and free silverites never seem to consider is that the only reason that either the greenback or the silver dollar can pass for 100 cents, is that they can be taken to Washington and be redeemed in gold dollars. As soon as the ability to do this ceases, then the greenback will fall in value to the point at which the public is willing to risk it, and the silver dollar will fall to its intrinsic value, with the legal tender property, whatever that may be worth, added.

Notwithstanding the Behring Sea controversy, there is no reason to fear a breach in our friendly relations with Great Britain. The very cordial reception given to Ambassador Bayard by the English people shows that our British cousins are very fond of us, and will never allow a little thing like that to sever our ties of friendship.

## GENERAL GORDON'S ADDRESS ON GRANT AND LEE.

A press dispatch announces that General John H. Gordon is soon to deliver an address in New York city, taking as his subject Generals Grant and Lee, and the part they performed in the late war. General Gordon did so much and such splendid service himself during the war, that it is hardly possible for him to do anything now which would excite the displeasure of the Southern people; yet we feel bound to warn him that he is treading upon very dangerous ground here. It is not possible to make an address in New York city upon Grant and Lee that will not be misread, if it is such an address as the Southern people would expect on that subject from General Gordon. At the same time, the people of the South would not ask General Gordon to speak of these two historical characters in New York city as they would expect him to speak of them if he treated the subject at all. It would be asking him to gratuitously wound the sensibilities and feelings of people who had invited him to speak in their own home, and the people of the South are not of the kind to ask that. General Gordon has undertaken a most dangerous and an impossible task, and we hope most sincerely that something will occur to divert him from his purpose.

The feelings and judgment of the people of the South towards General Grant, while friendly in the main, are not such as would find welcome in a Northern city. To begin with, the estimate placed on him here as a soldier is a very different one from that placed on him in the North. The South does not rank Grant high as a soldier. It concedes to him courage, pertinacity, and dogged resolution, but it finds in his career no evidences of that genius which enabled General Lee to penetrate the designs of his enemy, and to make himself always stronger at the critical point of contact than that enemy. If, therefore, General Gordon should compare the two commanders as military men solely, the comparison, if it at all represented Southern feeling and opinion, would disparage General Grant to the proportions of a pimple alongside of a giant, and this would be something very different from what his audience expected, and very offensive to it at the same time. General Gordon will be walking on the thinnest of ice when he comes to that part of his discourse, if he represents the case as it is understood here, he will give mortal offense to those whom he is invited to address. If he states the case as they would like to hear it, he will raise a hornets' nest about his ears in the South, of which he will never hear the last buzz.

The people of the South remember with a gratitude that is very nearly affectionate the loyal spirit in which Grant demanded that the Government should live up to and observe his parole of General Lee and his army. Nor have they forgotten the kindly and affectionate interest which General Grant manifested after the war in his old comrades of the regular army, who had cast in their lot with the South, and were ruined and left desolate when the war was over. They also remember that in 1868 he made a tour through the Southern States and a report of it to President Johnson, in which he aimed at allaying the bitterness of feeling towards the South, which it was evident our enemies were preparing to infuse into their future treatment of us. But they can never forget that all their humiliations of the days of reconstruction were imposed upon them under acts of Congress sanctioned and approved of by General Grant, and enforced with unrelenting cruelty by his orders during the eight years that he was President. Their memory goes back always to the eight years of his administration of the Government as a period of wretchedness, misery and insult without parallel in the history of nations. General Gordon cannot discuss that period before an approving Northern audience in a way that will satisfy the people of the South.

Finally, if he shall compare the characters of the two men as men in a way that satisfies us down here, we fear his reception would be one that he would not recollect with pleasure. He must represent the one as the type of the Christian gentleman, patriot and soldier, deferential with inferiors, superbly confident and restful with equals, passionately dominated by duty, overflowing with charity for all men. He must represent the other as kindly in nature, but easily swayed to wickedness by politics, of something that seemed like convictions, until party heeds demanded a change, a Democrat, if anything, but a Republican in practice, and ready to defy the institutions of his country, to undermine them, or evade them, as occasion might require. If he treats the subject from this standpoint, he can make no comparison—it must be a contrast.

We are sorry General Gordon has undertaken this task.

THE WASHINGTON DISASTER.  
The Government has been severely blamed for allowing Ford's Theatre to be used as an annex to the War Department, in which a large number of clerks were employed. This blame is justly bestowed, because the theatre had been condemned some time before the disaster, and one word from the Secretary of War would have prevented its being put to the purpose for which it was used. It seems, however, that Colonel Almsworth is the person directly responsible for that having been done.

This Colonel Almsworth was chief of the Pension and Record Departments of the Government, and he selected the theatre as a suitable building for carrying on his work. The clerks under him felt convinced that the theatre was a death trap, and knew that their lives were in danger; but they did not dare open their lips to complain, or even to express their fears. Colonel Almsworth was evidently a veritable martinet, and gave orders that it was as much as a clerk's salary was worth to speak about the building, he contending that it was perfectly safe, and most likely expressing himself to the Secretary of War so decidedly on that point as to prevent that gentleman from knowing the actual state of the case, and from issuing the order which would have saved so many lives, and added so much suffering.

It is doubtless absolutely necessary for strict discipline to be maintained in all the different departments and bureaus of the Government, else the work which it takes such an army of clerks to do would either be left undone, or at best, be performed very imperfectly. It is sin-

gular, however, that discipline should have been carried to the extent of preventing a clerk from even hinting at his fears that a building in which he has duty to be engaged is not safe. If in order to that effect was given to prevent any possible panic that might have been occasioned by the open expression of such fears, the clerks living and laboring under apprehension that their lives might be ended at any moment by the collapse of the building in which they were at work, should, at least, have been permitted to whisper their fears, in confidence, to the superintendent.

Since this even cannot be done in the departments at Washington, the late disaster has taught the Government and Congress the importance of having all Government buildings, the safety of which there is the slightest doubt, carefully and thoroughly inspected by experts, and instantly pulled down if condemned. It is stated that at least two more Government establishments—the Busch building, in which is the Money Order Bureau, and the public printing office—are of those which are considered insecure. Unless these are attended to we may soon hear of another terrible crash, and in future either discipline must be relaxed to the extent of permitting clerks to speak when they feel themselves in danger, or the Government must appoint inspectors to make monthly examinations of all suspected buildings.

## A RAY OF LIGHT.

The outlook in the financial situation of the country is certainly more favorable. We dare not predict that Congress will repeal the Sherman bill, that most disastrous measure ever sent out by a legislative body to curse its country, but we feel justified in saying that the prospects of its repeal are improving.

The New York Times has had 122 members of Congress interviewed, and of that number 88 are for the repeal of the act, 8 are undecided, and only 26 are against the repeal. This is certainly most encouraging. This is not the only favorable sign. Inpracticable free silver men all over the country show evidences of alarm at the nearness to financial panic that their wild theories have brought the country. The New York Herald said a day or so back that the Government had better have thrown the \$10,000,000 of silver bullion purchased under the Sherman law into the ocean than to have injured the property of the country as it has done with its threat of a sixty-five cent dollar. This is true and all men are beginning to find it out. There is hope that the Sherman law may be repealed.

It is reported that the women of New Bedford are all down on Lizzie Borden, although, as yet, nothing has been found to convict her of the murder of her father and step-mother. This proves the old saying that when a woman is in trouble none offer her less sympathy than her own sex. How different would be the conduct of the New Bedford women if the accused were a negro man. Then not only sympathy but even affection would not be wanting.

It is reported that W. S. Gilbert, the composer of comic opera, says that scarf has no word to rhyme with it. If Mr. Gilbert lived in Virginia he would have no difficulty in using laugh as a proper rhyme for it.

## RECEIVED THEIR MEDALS.

Boys Freed From the Genius Tutelage and the Cares of the Speller.

The closing exercises of Mr. G. M. Nolley's Franklin street school took place yesterday morning. Below will be found a list of the awards. The school will reopen next September at 107 North Pine between Grace and Franklin streets in a new building, which has already been furnished with apparatus necessary for a well-equipped school-house.

Allen W. Freeman won the scholarship, which entitles him to free tuition for next session in the school. His mark was 95.5.

The recipients of the class prizes were: Higher English, Lucius Cary; elementary English, Frank Carter; French, Charles H. Talbott, Jr.; Latin, Lucius Cary; arithmetic, Deas Archer; higher mathematics, Allan Hirsch; penmanship, Willis C. Pulliam. The prizes were handsome gold medals, designed and engraved by Scott & Spott.

Spelling—Deas Archer, Willie M. Archer, Allen W. Freeman, Edward L. Dashiell, T. Douglas Burfoot, Lucius Cary, Arthur M. Cannon, James L. Cottrell, Geo. A. Derbyshire, John S. Elliott, Isaiah W. Fuller, Lucien P. Hays, Allen Hirsch, Willis C. Pulliam, Allen Y. Stokes, Chas. H. Talbott, Jr., H. Carrington Watkins, Mason White.

English—Deas Archer, Willie M. Archer, T. Douglas Burfoot, Frank E. Archer, Lucius Cary, Max L. Cohen, Allen W. Freeman, Isaiah W. Fuller, Samuel W. Orr, Willis C. Pulliam, Edward L. Dashiell, H. Carrington Watkins, Herman Wendenburg, Samuel R. Carter, George A. Derbyshire, John S. Elliott, Jr., Matthew Gilmour, Jr., Willie F. Gordon, Algernon S. Grant, Norman V. Randolph, Leonard Syde, Max White.

Geography—Deas Archer, Willie M. Archer, Frank E. Archer, Allen W. Freeman, Max L. Cohen.

History—T. Douglas Burfoot, James L. Cottrell, George A. Derbyshire, Isaiah W. Fuller, Charles H. Talbott, Jr., H. Carrington Watkins, Leonard Syde, Deas Archer, Willie M. Archer, Lucius Cary, Max L. Cohen, Allen W. Freeman.

The following received distinctions: Arithmetic—Deas Archer, Willie M. Archer, T. Douglas Burfoot, Frank E. Archer, Samuel Carter, Lucius Cary, Max L. Cohen, George A. Derbyshire, John S. Elliott, Jr., Isaiah W. Fuller, Allen W. Freeman, Matthew Gilmour, Jr., Willis C. Pulliam, Norman V. Randolph, Maury Timberlake, H. Carrington Watkins, Mason White, Leonard Syde.

## NEW NOTES OF INTEREST.

Georgians are complaining of the scarcity of terrapin. Among the epicures of that State terrapin stew is said to be little more than a delicious memory.

A portion of the bones of a mastodon were recently unearthed on a ranch on Snake river, in Idaho. The same of the mastodon is said to cover a surface of 30 feet, and some of the bones measure three feet square.

According to the "Grocery World," the Florida Fruit Exchange is authority for an estimate that the coming crop of oranges in that State will aggregate 50,000 boxes, or nearly 100 times more than have ever been produced in a single season.

Texas is large enough to give all the population in the world standing room, and it is said that if all the people of the United States were crowded into Kansas, California and Nebraska, those States would not be more thickly settled than England is now.

One of the most magnificent presents to Princess May on her marriage to the Duke of York will be that which Lady Wolverton has decided to make. It will be the fine residence belonging to the Duke of Cambridge, near Wimbledon Common, known as Cosmo's Warren.

An aerolite fell near Beaver Creek, British Columbia, a few days ago. As the meteor passed the earth it exploded, and the fragments were scattered about for several miles. The pieces descended with such velocity and force that they were embedded three feet in the earth.

Mr. George Lizotte and Mrs. Lizotte, a niece of Justice Harlan, have been on a wedding tour ever since their marriage, in June, 1891. They like the life, and say they may continue it as long as they live. Thus far, they have traveled 750 miles, and have visited almost every town of any size in North America.

Complaint is made to the British foreign office that in the South Sea Islands the stock of the mission stores consists, not of Bibles or hymn books, but of cases of Old Tom gin and beer, bags of shot and boxes of percussion caps and fowling rifles. The revenue traders complain bitterly of the keen competition of the missionaries in business.

A rat of the mountain streams of central Peru enjoys the distinction of being the only rodent that utterly discards a vegetable diet and lives wholly on fish. The fish which it consumes are of the sturgeon family, and the only known specimen was obtained by a Polish collector in 1891, and has been placed in the British museum.

Some of the political wisecracks which circulate between Chicago and Washington have it all fixed up that Secretary Gresham will succeed Justice Field upon the latter's retirement from the supreme bench, and that William R. Morrison will be made Secretary of State. The wisecracks will probably consult the President before finally deciding on the matter.

One of the efforts of the pope with Pope Leo, attended the Catholic Congress at Toulouse and made a speech, in which he declared that the question of the hour was Socialism, and that on that question he stood with the people rather than with the clergy. The pope is believed to represent the sentiments of the Vatican.

There were 19,145 marriages in Kansas last year. A notable fact is that 6,782 of these weddings, more than half of all, were of colored people, though the negroes of the State number only some 150,000 out of a population of about a million and a half. In three marriages during the year the groom was over eight years older and in five cases the bride was over seventy-five.

Buda-Pesth is the only city in the world that has a telephone newspaper. There are 100 subscribers to the paper, which is a Hungarian possessing the telephone system. One transmission enables every subscriber to hear the editorial voice with perfect ease. The electricians in charge say that the wire used for the subscribers scattered all over Europe, each one would hear distinctly the voice of the editors in Buda-Pesth.

The State of Washington is traversed north and south by mountains of lava and lava flows, forming a section of that great system which stretches from Alaska to Cape Horn, and marks upon the surface of the earth probably the greatest geological catastrophe the world has ever seen. To the westward of this range stand three great volcanic peaks, Mount Baker, Mount Tacoma and Mount St. Helens. All are active, but not violently. Several eruptions of Mount Baker are recorded, notably that of 1853, when streams of lava covered the western slopes.

The town rat, which of all animals is considered the one most outside of our affection, is converted into a useful member of society in the French capital. Here these creatures are collected and placed in the great pound, where the carcasses refuse of the city is converted into fertilizer. The rats are molished by the rats, who leave only unskinned skeletons or bones behind them. The demolishers are, in their turn, themselves destroyed. Four times a year a great battue is effected, and when next the great crowd appears in the city in the form of that article of wardrobe, admiration—the so-called "kid" glove.

Rev. Ira J. Chase, late Governor of Indiana, has had a variegated career. He has been successively a school teacher, a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the war, a clergyman of the Disciples' Church in Indiana, a department commander of the Grand Army in that State, Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, succeeded to the Governorship on the death of Governor Hovey, and frequently preaching when he held that office. He failed of election to succeed himself last autumn, and began organizing banks under the direction of the now famous Zimri Desigins. His efforts in this direction have resulted in his indictment on charges of embezzlement and fraud.

Dr. Paul Gilbert, of the Pasteur Institute, New York, was asked a day or two ago what he thought of the experiment to be tried by the Texas sheep-raisers of setting a pack of mangy wolves loose on their ranches, in the hope that they will communicate the disease to the troublesome wolves who prey so ravenously on the spring lambs. "Bah!" said the Doctor, "there is nothing in it. But the wolves might be killed by inoculating one wolf with the virus of the disease. I would tell you what virus I would use. The Doctor has taken possession of the new building, overlooking Central Park at Ninety-seventh street, which will be the permanent home of the institute.

"The worm worm, which has recently appeared on the Eastern Shore of Maryland," says the "Baltimore Sun," "is the larva of one species of the ozyet moth, an insect frequently found on the stalks of corn and other cereals. There are four or five generations of the worm of the year. The second brood, occurring in May or June, is usually the most destructive. The eggs are hidden by the female moth at the base of various cereals or in the folds of blades of grass, clover or timothy. The worm hatches in the larvae state they remain concealed by day and feed by night, and it is only when in enormous numbers that they march from field to field in search of food, which habit has suggested their popular name."

## HEED THE WARNING.

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These are the blood poisons, and unless they are removed from the system, they will be the cause of a host of troubles, and enable you to

## GET WELL.

"I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be sent, thus causing the shaving to be a torment. After taking three bottles of S. S. S. my face is all clear and smooth as I should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S."

CHAS. HEATON, 73 Laurel St., Phila. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

Ribbon Velvet and Gause Choux are Worn for Variety's Sake.



## A PUNCTUATED DOWN.

The founce is going to be the regent of dress this summer. There is no doubt about that. But the founce is not omnipresent, nor can it be in this strange, seething, uncertain kingdom of dress. Galleons we have on the sea, galleons are the clouds of heaven, and so many other garnitures in satin, silks, puffs and pings that, as Mr. Silas Wegg would say, one ought to drop into poetry to do them justice.

For many moons ribbons have tied themselves into this subject, and wound about every phase of it, from neckband to slipper toe. At first they were long ends fastened to girdles or shoulders, and they remained themselves in one sober color, blending usually with the hue of the gown. Then they waxed bolder and flaunted as sashes and belts in brilliant red and purple and green velvet. Then they metamorphosed into shaded, changeable and striped plaids, stripes and plaids. Now we have them in wearisome repetition about the skirts of grand maidens and every other woman down to the last rung of the social ladder, and again we have them in dapperly brilliant hues as pliant punctuation points on the most chic dresses of the best dressed women in the metropolis. And here, if you are wise, you will limit your ribbon fancies for the present—you will put in the punctuation points.

Conspicuous bits of colored colors, tucked into the seams, dropped upon the corsage or scattered over the laces on the bust, are endlessly interesting. Big choux of rich velvets at the bottom of each skirt are emphatic reminders of the fullness thereof, and the chiefest of all, tiny bows which seem to serve no purpose, some vague way sweeter than a woman's tact in disposing of necessities.

There are not many hundreds of such gowns in New York this rare June day, but in September, when the butterflies flock here from summer fairs, they will be duplicated by the dozens of dozens.

Against that day let me offer a model frock. It has gone away, but a day since it reposed in state in a couturiere's show-room.

It was of beige foulard, dotted all over with big blue flowers. Two V-shaped bands of lace were let in the skirt, while the hem was covered only by a narrow ruche of massive velvet ribbon. At each of the seven points of the skirt, the corsage was silk muslin with plastron and bertha of lace. At the velvet belt was a smaller knot, at the shoulder another, and midway on the bodice for every effort of a third. The sleeves were elbow puffs, the hat of leghorn with beige and mauve bow aloft.

## A Card From Colonel O'Ferrall in Reply to William R. Alexander.

To the Editor of The Times:

In my card published in your paper of the 3d instant, I endeavored to uncover a person, who, under an assumed name, had been lately vilifying me in the newspapers and by circulars, and stoning me from ambush, and stabbing me under the cover of various non-deplume. I did so, not because I thought them worthy of notice, nor for fear that his statements would be believed, but because I noticed his slanders, because I knew that many people of the State were not as well aware of the falsity of his statements as I was, and because I noticed his slanders, because I knew that many people of the State were not as well aware of the falsity of his statements as I was, and because I noticed his slanders, because I knew that many people of the State were not as well aware of the falsity of his statements as I was.

"If any man charges, intimates, or insinuates that my name was ever on any Republican ticket with a known name, or on any Republican ticket, directly or indirectly, he utters a base, wilful, wicked and malicious falsehood."

Of course, any man who would anonymously attack another, and, when denounced in such language, refuse to employ direct, honest and honorable means to rectify the notice of any honorable man, he felt the force of my language just quoted, and attempted in his card, published in your paper of the 7th instant, to relieve himself of the disgrace by using this language:

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that O'Ferrall never branded my statements as 'base, wilful, wicked, and malicious falsehoods.'"

In the Winchester Times, published in the city where my assailant lives, of date of August 10, 1892, I published a card of nearly five columns, in which I denounced his insinuations and slanders. In it I used this language:

"In one of his cards he asks the question, 'Was my name put on the Grant ticket with my knowledge and consent?' If by this question he in any other direct or indirect manner, or in any of his writings, he means to charge, insinuate, or intimate that my name was placed on the Grant ticket with my consent, assent, or knowledge, directly or indirectly, he utters a base, wilful, wicked, and malicious falsehood."

Such being the fact, no one can think but that he has deserved the denunciation I employed, nor can any one hold that I should give him a fully concurred in opinion that under ordinary circumstances private letters should not be made public.

For my publications of extracts from his so-called "private" letters, he himself is responsible. He compelled me to convict him out of his own mouth. He had kept up his attacks for more than six years, and endeavored to pillory me with a wicked and malicious name, and I professed great esteem for me, gave me hints as to my canvass, offered his services, &c. Yes, with full knowledge of the Grant ticket circumstance, for which he will add the public to his list of enemies, he assailed me.

organization in the Democratic party, and I immediately abandoned my purpose and supported and voted for the Democratic nominee at the ensuing election.

No stronger evidence of the entire satisfaction of the Democrats of my district with my political record could be furnished than is found in the fact that I have since been chosen to represent them for six consecutive terms in Congress, and that last August I was nominated for my sixth term by the unanimous vote of the convention, and though I had a coalition competitor, I received, as shown by the returns, more votes than even Mr. Cleveland, and was elected by 8,490 majority—the largest in the State, and about 5,000 larger than had been received for me in either of my previous elections.

CHARLES T. O'FERRALL, Richmond, Va., June 13, 1893. adv.

## THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 14, 1893.

Such June retailing is refreshing to you and to us—nothing like it in our store history, hence never in Richmond. The idea of the aggregate of sales increasing when goods are uniformly lower priced than ever is inspiring. Think of the quantities we are selling—and the possibilities it all makes for great buying! We've a mind to make this the BIGGEST DAY of the month by slicing the already too-slender profits as an inducement—yes, we'll do it; even money on a few hundred items more. Here's the briefest sort of a list—

Half-wool CHALLIES, the charming dark styles—plain in navy, purple, black; figured on grounds of black, brown, wine and navy. To-day only 15c a yard.

500 yards of charming BRILLIANTINE for dress, waists, etc. 25c. Cream grounds with spots of black, blue or cardinal. To-day, only 15c a yard.

GALATEA CLOTH, like duck, but softer and finer. Turn handsomely printed. To-day 1,000 yards of the 15c grade at 6 1/2c.

600 yards of BATISTE to-day at 6 1/2c. 30 pieces of the regular 35c FRENCH SATEN, solid and fancies, at 25c. The cream of printings.

500 yards of CORDOVA CLOTH, a popular new printed cotton-dress grounds. 9c.

Embroidered SWISS MULLS, printed, lowest price 25c. To-day only 15c.

To-day 15 pieces 32-inch FRENCH GINGHAM of the 25 and 30c lines at 15c.

12 pieces of FLANNELETTE, this season's, 7c from 12 1/2c.

To-day only, the pick of IRISH LAWN at 10c the yard.

5-4 TABLE OILCLOTH to-day 35c. The eighth invoice of the famous white HOUSACK, DUCKING is here. The price squeezed to 15c 1/2c.

Colored-striped, imported, the 37c sort we've told you of, continues its conquests at 35c.

10 pieces of DOTTED MUSLIN, large dots, importer's price 35c. Here to-day 25c.

5 new grades in fancy WINE CLOTHS. The 25c is 15c 1/2c. The 30c is 25c. The others in line with these.

60 dozen TURKISH TOWELS, big, spongy fellows, 18 1/2c. They'll hardly last the day at 9c or three for a quarter.

## WOODWARD &amp; LOTHROP.

## TEMPLE

## Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

## LADIES' SILK HOSE

Special reductions in Ladies' Silk Hose. They are actually warranted every thread silk.

Sizes, 8 1/2, 9 and 9 1/2 inches.

Colors: Red, corn color, orange, rose, pink, flesh, light blue, royal purple, lavender, robin's egg blue, gray, old gold.

Original price, \$2.50; now 75c per pair.

A CHARMING GLOVE.

For the mountain or seaside.

Harriett Kid Gloves in tan, in sizes 6 1/4, 6 1/2, 6 3/4 and 7 inches only.